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FRONT COVER: Premier Michigan Birdstones (Top) Found prior to 1905, Pennfield Township, Calhoun Co., Michigan. Gray and Cream porphry 3 5/8" length. (Center) Found 1925, Nelson Township, Kent Co., Michigan. Dark gray porphry with white spots 4 1/8" length. (Bottom) Found 1869, Allegan Co., Michigan. Gray porphry with pale green phenocrysts, length 4 3/4". Illustrated "Birdstones", Townsend, 1959.
Collection of Clem Caldwell, Danville, Kentucky

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A mandate for new leadership and progress.

by John F. Berner, Editor in chief

The 3rd business meeting of the G.I.R.S. in 1985 was held Friday, November 8th at Gilbertsville, Kentucky. A standing room crowd of Officers, Directors and Members were in attendance. Two important issues were covered, first; the nomination and election of Officers and Directors for 1986. Second; the establishment of a Fraudulent Artifacts Committee.

I have the honor of being elected your new President. I am committed to perform to the best of my ability in this role, and will continue also as Editor in chief of "Prehistoric Artifacts". Dr. Neal Brown, who has admirably provided financial management of the G.I.R.S., continues as our Treasurer. The Board of Directors has been expanded to 16 members.

G.I.R.S. is the fastest growing society

Since reorganization in the last quarter 1984, the G.I.R.S. has grown more than 400% in paid membership. There are no paid officers, staff or members. Dues are used solely for publication of our Journals and sponsorship of meetings.

Our goal is to double our membership in 1986. The annual dues will continue at $12 for quarterly journals. Again, let us state that we are not in competition with any Archaeological Society. The G.I.R.S. is dedicated to the collecting fraternity of Prehistoric and Historic artifacts of North America.

Function of the Fraudulent Artifacts Committee.

This new G.I.R.S. program is different from the Authentication Committee of the '70's. Its purpose was to document artifacts with provable provienence. Its demise was the result of conflicting motivations. The new Fraudulent Artifacts Committee is comprised of specialized mini-committees who have expertise in particular categories. There are no individuals alive today who are expert in all phases of North American artifacts. For example, take the category of Birdstones. There are experts on Slate types, and there are experts on Hardstone types. Or for another example, there are experts on Indiana Hornstone flint, and other experts on Illinois white flint, etc.

Our teams of inspectors will examine artifacts displayed or offered for sale at future G.I.R.S. sanctioned meetings and shows. They will also render opinions on artifacts submitted for consideration. Should unacceptable items surface; these specimens will be removed from the Show premises. Our Show Policy was stated in its entirety in the Number 4 issue, 1985, "Prehistoric Artifacts".

The names of our committee members will be made available. The first function of this committee will be at our Spring Mid-South Show in Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Positive action against Deception

The consensus of opinion among our members is that approximately two dozen persons comprise the mainstream of serious fraudulent deception. It is estimated that more than 20,000 persons are actively interested in collecting North American artifacts. It seems ridiculous that a couple dozen bad apples are allowed to spoil the barrel. Our By-laws and Constitution adopted in 1964, clearly states that persons with such reputation are not welcome. Many of these well known distributors and dealers enjoy the reputation of boasting about their deceptive and dishonest practices. 1986 will go down as the year when these unscrupulous will be denied!

New Fake styles are being distributed.

Rarity has the highest appeal. Extremely high workmanship, size and/or exotic materials represent the most collectible type of artifacts.

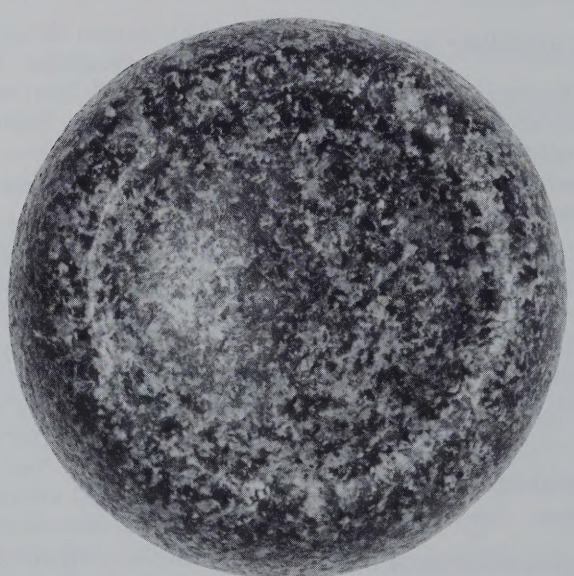
Often these rarities become the cornerstone of today's collections. Often, rarities are difficult to compare or identify with recorded styles. This provides Fake profiteers with excellent opportunities.

A particular style, which has surfaced in significant numbers recently is the Fake "Southern Reel" or "Quadraconcave" gorget. A scant few genuine examples are known to have been found in the past 150 years. While Northern counterparts are not common, all examples are generally banded slate. The new "Southern" styles are mostly made of a chocolate brown or greenish gray tabular stone, native to middle Tennessee. These Fakes are drilled conically from the cortex side of the stone (like Adena) then reamed on the reverse side (like Hopewell). The face side of these specimens are well polished and often feature finely incised Tally marks. These marks are not incised with flint as expected, but probably with a pocket knife. These new fakes come in a variety of popular sizes from small 2" specimens up to 6" plus spectaculars. Prices range from $200 to $1000 and beyond. I personally have viewed over a dozen such monstrosities within the past six months. All could be traced back to middle Tennessee!

Reworking damaged artifacts on the rise!

The recent hoards of new fakes has forced many serious collectors to set their sights on lesser quality specimens, or what is commonly called "unquestionable artifacts". Fakers are willingly buying up all the damaged, or slightly damaged artifacts available at an alarming rate. Why would they want such artifacts? Simply, to run them to skillful stone reproductionists and have them reworked to disguise the damage, and improve the collector value! Birdstones, Pipes, Discoidals, Axes, Engraved Shell and Dimensional Shell, unengraved Pottery Vessels, and especially Flints are being reworked, and repatinated. One old fraud, recently took plain Caddo pottery bottles and had an expert engrave them. Another Faker had plain shell engraved with rare Spiro designs right out of the book. We're talking five figure rip-offs!

Detection of today's fraudulent practices often require high power magnification and examination. Don't be intimidated by these exploratory measures. Coin and Stamp collectors have relied on these methods for more than fifty years to sort out good from the bad.



Large and finely made Black and White granite discoidal featuring indented cups on each side. This artifact which measures 4 1/8" in diameter and 2" in height was found in Parke County, Indiana. Originally cataloged as #529, H.C. Wachtel collection, page 162, "Who's Who. No. 1", 1960.

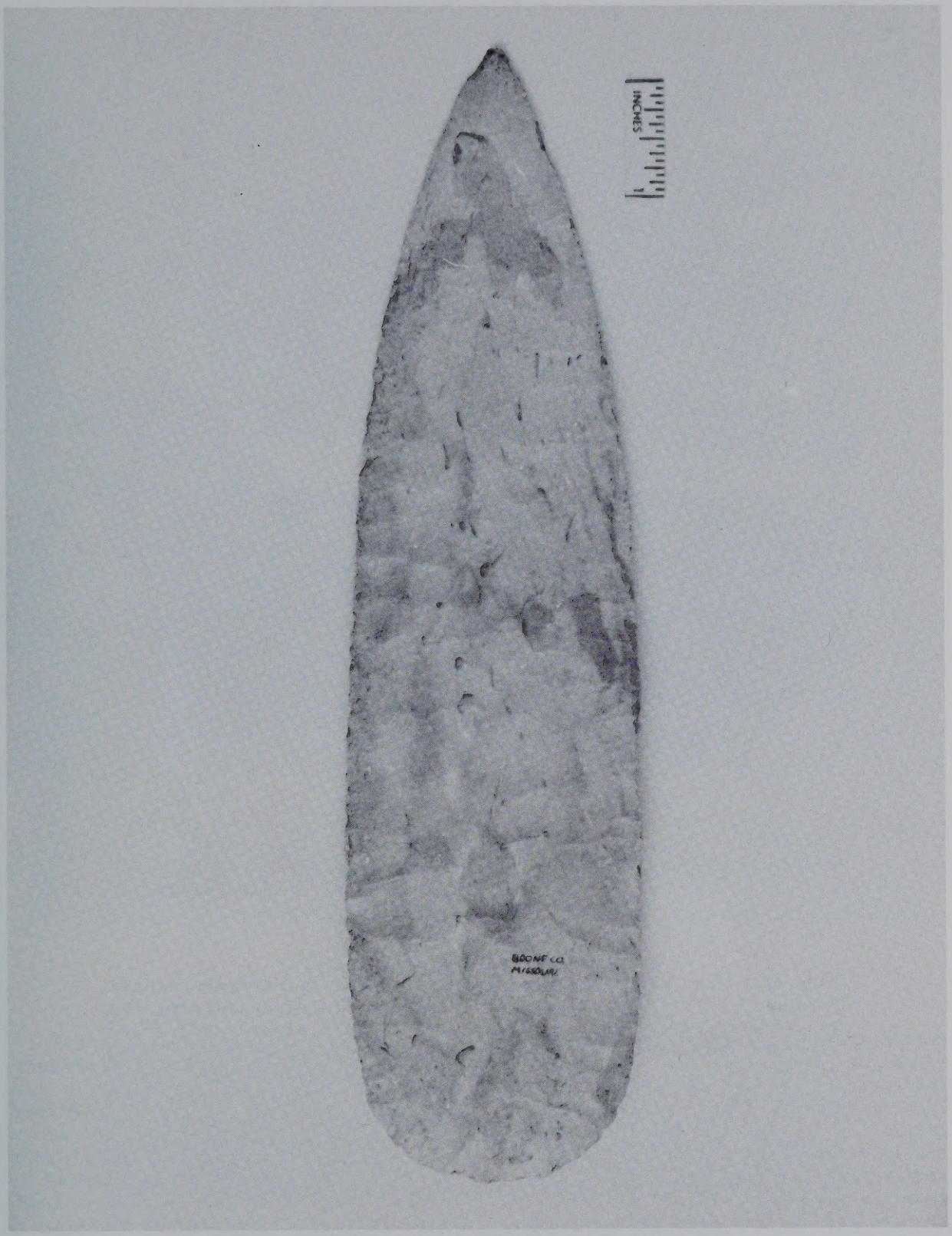


FIG: 1
Exquisite 10" Blue and Cream flint blade "Found while digging a foundation in Columbia, Missouri". The workman sold the artifact for $8 in 1926. Originally collected by Charles Shewey, Kansas City, Missouri.
Collection of Marvin Mear, Aroma Park, Illinois

FIG: 2

(Top, left) Fine fluted slate Ball bannerstone found in Northeast Indiana. Measures 1 3/4" x 1 3/4". (Top, right) Made of multi-hued banded slate, this fluted ball type was found in Richland County, Ohio. It measures 2" x 2" and is pictured page 543 in "Bannerstones of the North American Indian". Early collectors were L.C. Snyder, New York and B. W. Stephens, Quincy, Illinois. (Lower, left) This Tubular Bannerstone was found in Franklin County, Ohio and collected by Dr. Stanley Copeland, pictured on page 16, Ohio Slate Types; it measures 3 1/2" long, 1 5/8" wide. (Lower, right) Cameron Parks collected this bannerstone in Allen County, Indiana. It measures 4 1/8" long and 1 1/2" wide. It is made of green banded faulted slate and is pictured page 64, Who's Who, Vol. 5.

Collection of Bill and Margie Koup, Churubusco, Indiana

FIG: 3
Eleven finely engraved Archaic Bone pins, from Shell Middens along the Ogeechee River, Jenkins County, Georgia.
Collection of James A. Roshto, M.D., Statesboro, Georgia

The Ogeechee River Bone Pins

by Rodney Peck

Illustrated are some of the finest examples of ancient engraving art discovered in the Southeast. A mere eleven fine examples are shown here. While many more have been discovered among the Shell Mounds or Middens (refuse dumps) along the Ogeechee River, the artifacts are generally broken or partial discoveries. The Ogeechee River flows through Jenkins County, Georgia near Augusta and Aiken, South Carolina.

Each specimen illustrated has been made from the metapoidal of the White-tail Deer; which is still seen throughout many parts of Georgia and South Carolina yet today. The finely engraved designs are generally limited to geometric patterns. These exquisitely engraved articles are thought to have been utilized primarily as hair ornaments or pins. Similar discoveries in association with human burials have found these items located near the base of the skull. Both male and female burials have been accompanied with these engraved ornaments. Discoveries in these Shell Mounds or Middens find portions of these pins some distance apart which leads to speculation that for some reason these articles were subject to frequent damage or breakage. The largest Bone Pin shown measures nearly 8" in length.

FIG: 4

Adena Bell type banded slate Pendant, greenish gray with black banding, measuring 4 1/2" in length and 2 1/2" in width, slight wear is apparent in the biconical perforation. This fine artifact was found in the early '40's by Alfred Gantz on his farm after using a 2 bottom plow. The finder drove a nail into his barn to hang and display the specimen. Found 2 1/2 miles east of West Liberty, Logan County, Ohio.

FIG: 5

Extremely fine cup based Poverty Point Plummet made of highly polished brown Limonite. Measuring 1 1/2" high and 1 3/4" wide, it was found near the Valley community in Tishominga County, Mississippi in the '30's, along Bear Creek.

Collection of Neal Brown, Columbus, Georgia

Southwestern Archaeological Classification
by A.J. Wesolowski

Time	Period	Mogollon	Hohokam	Anasazi	Salado	Sinagua	Patayan	Rio Grande
1900	Modern		Pima Papago	Pueblo V			Havasupai Walapai	Modern Pueblos
1600	Historic			Pueblo V				Historic Pueblo
1300	Culminant			Pueblo IV	Polychrome	Clear Creek		Classic Pueblo
1100	Classic	Tularosa Reserve	Classic Soho	Pueblo III	Polychrome B/W ?	Turkey Hill Elden		Coalition
900	Dissemination	Three Circle	Sedentary Santan	Pueblo II III	B/W ?	Padre Angeli Winona	Cataract	Development
700	Adjustment	San Francisco	Colonial Santa Cruz	Pueblo I		Rio de Flag Sunset	Nyller	Development
500	Settlement	Georgetown	Colonial Gila Butte	Basket Maker III		Cinder Park	Pre-Pottery	Basket Maker III
0	Founder	Pine Lawn	Pioneer Snaketown Sweetwater	Basket Maker II			?	
200	Exploitation	Pine Lawn	Estrella Vahki	B.M. I ? Cochise				
5,000	Collector	Pre-Pottery Cochise		Cochise				
10,000	Hunter	Cochise Folsom etc.		L. Colorado				
	Ancient	Sandia etc.						

FIG: 6
Archaeological Classification chart, Fig: 12, Southwestern Archaeology, John C. McGregor, 2nd edition, 1967

Here is a very interesting analogy regarding the classification of Cultures in the Southwestern United States. This table is illustrated in "Southwestern Archaeology" by John C. McGregor, 2nd Edition, 1967.

It comprises a compilation of various classifications as set forth by many scholars, however the credit for the composite must be attributed to Mr. McGregor. The tabulation of Early Man is grouped under Mogollon to conserve space.

During the Ancient and Hunter periods, man was primarily a hunter, but some of the Desert Cultures were gathering, while hunting. During the Collector period, collecting and gathering of Wild food was the primary endeavor, and the cultivation of corn began. In the Exploitation period, the time was marked by food cultivation.

The first pottery making appeared during the Exploitation period and permanent settlements were established. The succeeding time periods were sedentary phases of most Southwestern Cultures.

The following Culmination period (1300 to 1600 A.D.) is a time when many cultures disappeared, or became incorporated into other cultures. The reason for this has been blamed on the Great Drought.

Finally, the historic and modern Indians of the Southwest are assumed to have become the descendents of the various cultures which are tabulated in this chart.

FIG: 7
Outstanding Tularosa handled pitcher, found in mint condition in New Mexico, it measures 8" height, 7" width, and dates from 1100 - 1250 A.D.

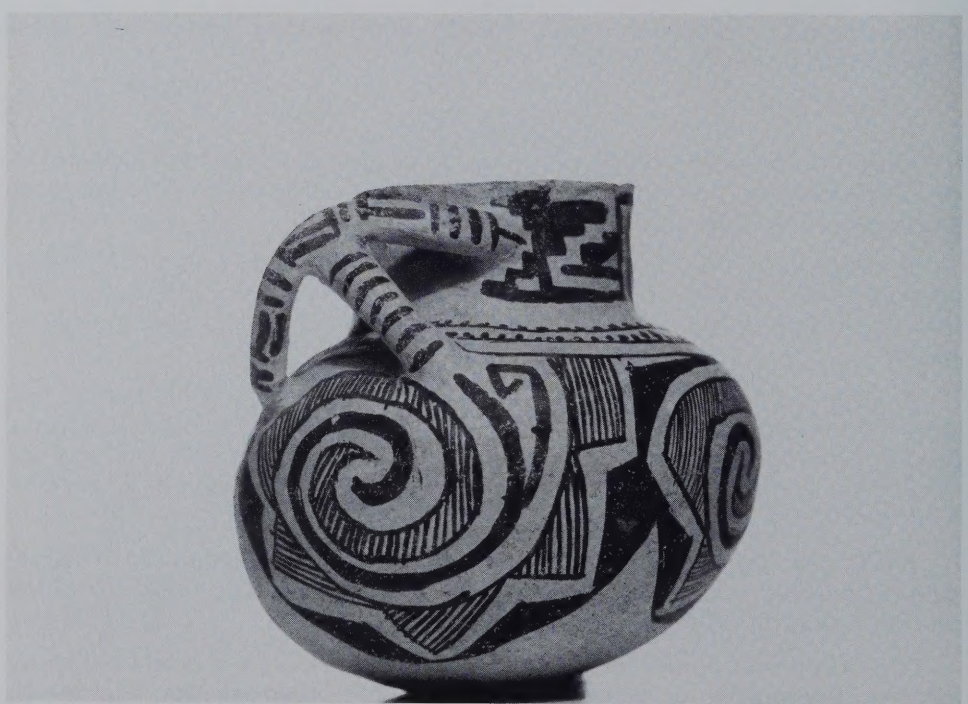


FIG: 8
Fine Tularosa handled pitcher, has minor restoration and is decorated with black on white geometric designs. Also found in New Mexico, it measures 5 1/2" height, 6" width.

FIG: 9
Reserve handled pitcher, this fine artifact has a small hole in the opposite side and was found near Reserve, New Mexico. It measures 6 1/2" height and 6" width, dates from 940 AD to 1100 AD.

FIG: 10
This Classic Chaco handled pitcher has a fair amount of restoration and was found in New Mexico. It measures 7" height and 6" in width. This black and white artistic vessel dates from 1050 to 1125 AD.

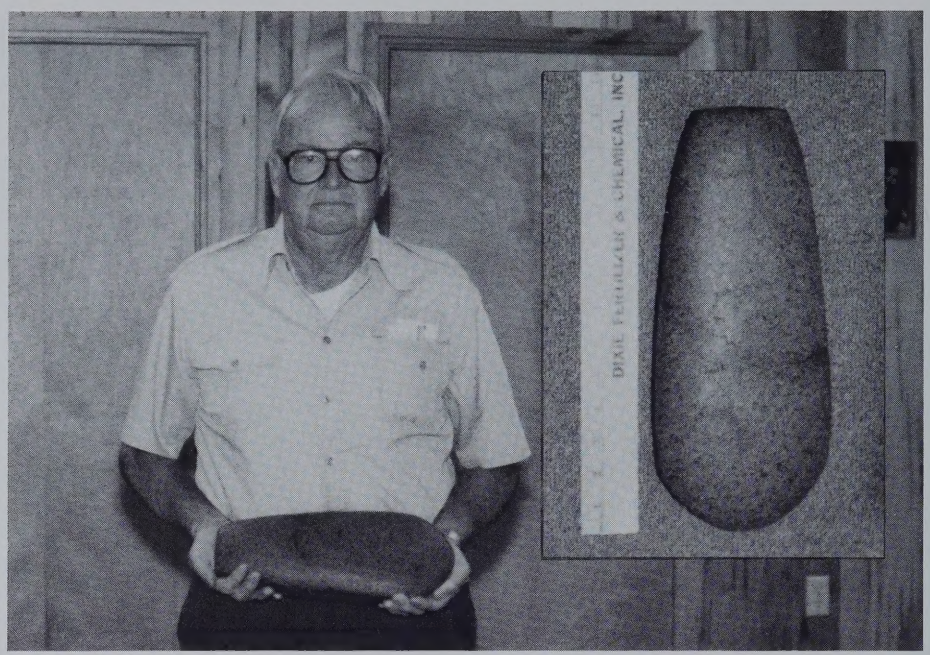


FIG: 11

Very large hardstone flared Celt measuring 13" in length and weighing 11 1/2 lbs. Found near Yazoo City, Mississippi. (Inset) Mr. Kenneth G. Burks, proud owner of this splendid celt.

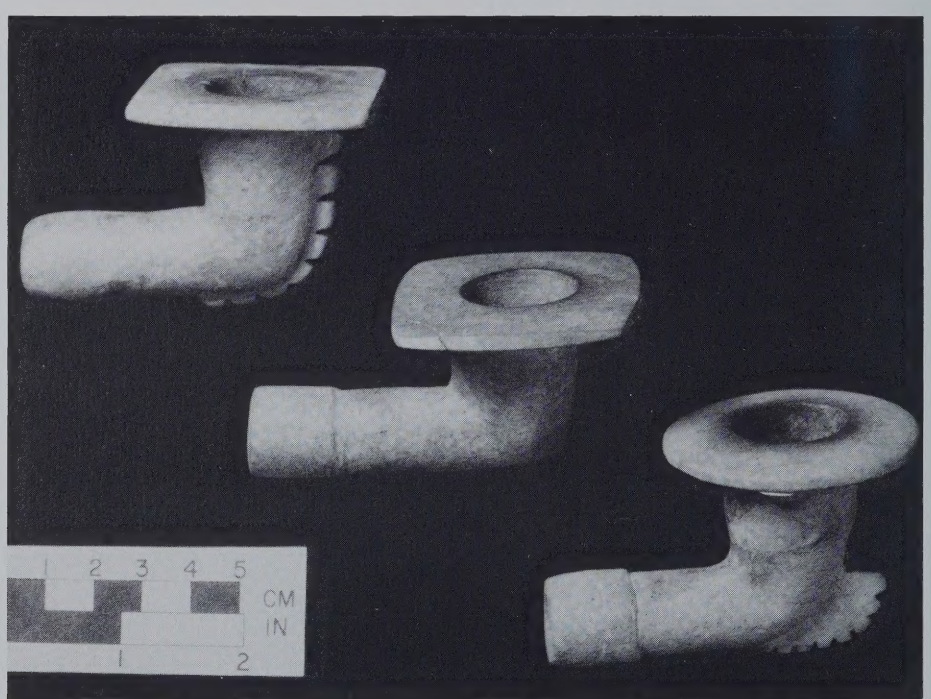


FIG: 12

Fine selection of late Mississippian Siltstone pipes. (Upper left) Great Tellico site, Monroe County, Tennessee. (Middle) Great Hiwassee, Polk County, Tennessee. (Lower right) Citico site, Monroe County, Tennessee.

Collection of Tommy Beutell, Tuckasegee, North Carolina

Facts about Fakes

by John F. Berner

Encouragement from the collecting fraternity has inspired expansion on this topic. Twelve months ago, I questioned the value of "harping" about the Reproduction and Fraud situation. Today, I am convinced that without further education of our membership; Fake distribution will continue to grow at an alarming rate. Now, I cannot say that the efforts of the G.I.R.S. will stem the tide of this highly profitable "rip-off", but even if a scant few are spared the financial demise or embarrassment, it will be worth the effort!

This past fall, I attended one of the major mid-western shows and learned of the opportunity to attend a "Flint-knapping" demonstration by Greg Thomas. The educational value received was well worth the price of the entrance fee. For within less time than it takes you to read this journal, an exquisite "Clovis" reproduction and a fine "Fulton Turkey-tail" were manufactured by ancient methods, from scratch. Add a little color enhancement, artificial aging, and a finder's label. These specimens could have been displayed in most museum or collector displays without too much question.

The most startling revelation was the statement that the maker had produced somewhere near 10,000 similar specimens to date. Where do you suppose they are today? Professional knappers can easily make 3 or 4 top quality reproductions daily. With a dozen or more knappers on the current scene today, can you imagine the sheer numbers of fakes in circulation? Keep in mind that reproduction is not limited to Flint. Flint merely happens to be the most desirable collectible. Also of notable importance is the amount of authentic ancient artifacts that are being reworked by the reproductionists, with one purpose...deception. Many ancient specimens can be reworked or altered to appear without damage. And certain substances applied to cover the alteration.

During this two day event, a well known Faker with a history of producing high priced pipes and hardstone banners, examined every display. For what purpose? Looking for new "Marks"? Determining current collector desires? Or, maybe he was quietly relishing the glee of determining just how many persons his reproductions have deceived! As usual, the "sting" continues!

What are we going to do to remove these undesirable elements from our ranks? How will we clean up our own back yard? The G.I.R.S. has taken the first positive stand by making such individuals "persona non-grata". That's a latin phrase meaning not acceptable. At future shows sanctioned by the G.I.R.S., you must be a member to display, barter, trade or sell. Fraud purveyors will not be admitted. Period. Our shows may be smaller than the Flea-market monstrosities, but we will make a severe attempt to clean it up.

"The Chunke Sting"

Hardstone items always appeal to Museums and collectors alike, because hardstone artifacts represent the ultimate in aboriginal stone craftsmanship. Naturally, the masters of deception recognize these same opportunities for handsome profits. Demand also plays a major role in this scenario. The Chungke or Discoidal has always been highly desirable. Unfortunately, thousands upon thousands of each variety of authentic style, have been produced and duplicated by the reproductionists. All are machine made on stone lathes. Most are sand-blasted overall to simulate ancient pecking. Most have been artificially aged to look old. Some even have stained antique labels with false history. Look closely at the Fake Discoidal in the photograph. It is made of green, white and grey/black granite and is very attractive in appearance. Notice that it contains no cultivation blemish or damage. The only thing old about this fake is the rock itself! Fakes of this character are generally offered for about $90 (2" sizes), and $350 to $400 for the 3" to 4" types.

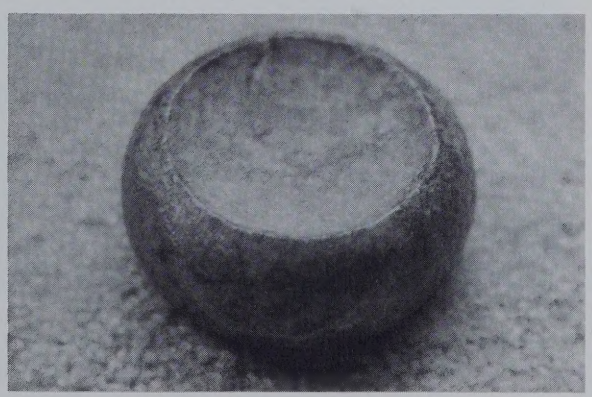


FIG: 13
Fake made of green, black, white granite

The fakers' prey seems to be primarily those persons slightly removed geographically from the heartland of Discoidals. California collectors have enjoyed a deluge of these fakes. Ohio and Indiana, on the fringe of the heartland have few discoveries of Discoidals. But attend one of the highly publicized auctions and you'll see at least a dozen to a dozen and a half of these losers interspersed among the four or five hundred lots up for bid. Beware of the Chunke Sting!

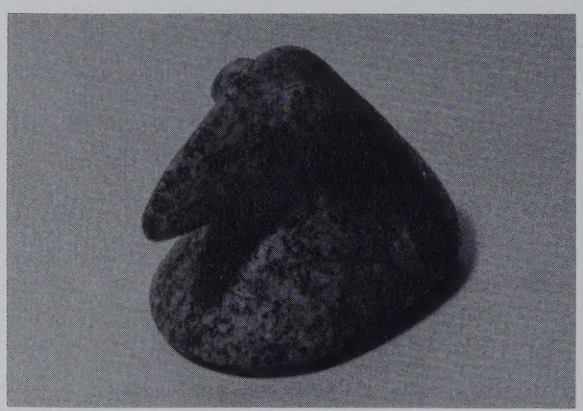


FIG: 14
Fake Bust type Birdstone made of black, white, pink granite

The Birdstone Fraud

One of our fine western collectors who wishes to remain anonymous has donated this "bust-type" birdstone to the G.I.R.S. The finish is wrong, the lines are wrong, the raw material is incorrect. And there is no traceable history of this piece beyond the 20 years of its known existence! There is never any traceable history with fakes. Now, any artifact this fine and rare had to have a history somewhere; but fakes never do.

This particular piece was sold about 20 years ago for a fairly strong price of $250. Compared to genuine artifacts of this quality being traded then at about $400 to $1000 each, the asking price was not too far out of line. This item features a color enhancement of the raw material and artificial aging process which gives the impression of ancient patination. The entire surface has been polished, with some efforts to simulate pecking on top of the polish (which is totally incorrect). The perforation is complete in the anterior, the posterior perforation appears to have failed during manufacture; with the maker grinding down the damaged portion. The original raw material was a black and white granite, which has a pinkish cast caused by chemical immersion and treatment.

Sometimes we ask ourselves, why do the "Fakes" continue to move around from owner to owner? The previous owner of this bogus artifact wished to be counted. He donated this to the G.I.R.S. Educational Program. This and other fakes will be on display at our shows and meetings. A letter of receipt is provided each donor. Certainly, this a better way of disposing of mistakes; rather than pass them on to another unsuspecting person. Should you wish to donate your Fakes for this program, please send them registered, to my attention, with your intentions. Thank you.

In support of our Fraudulent Artifacts program, we would like to know how many members would support efforts to identify the name of fraud purveyors such as Mr. Gale Highsmith has done in his new book on the "Fluted Axe"? Please let us know.

FIG: 15
A beautiful flared bit spade made of Mill Creek chert, and found in St. Clair County, Illinois. Measures 6 1/2" wide and 9 5/8" in length. Slight polish on the bit.

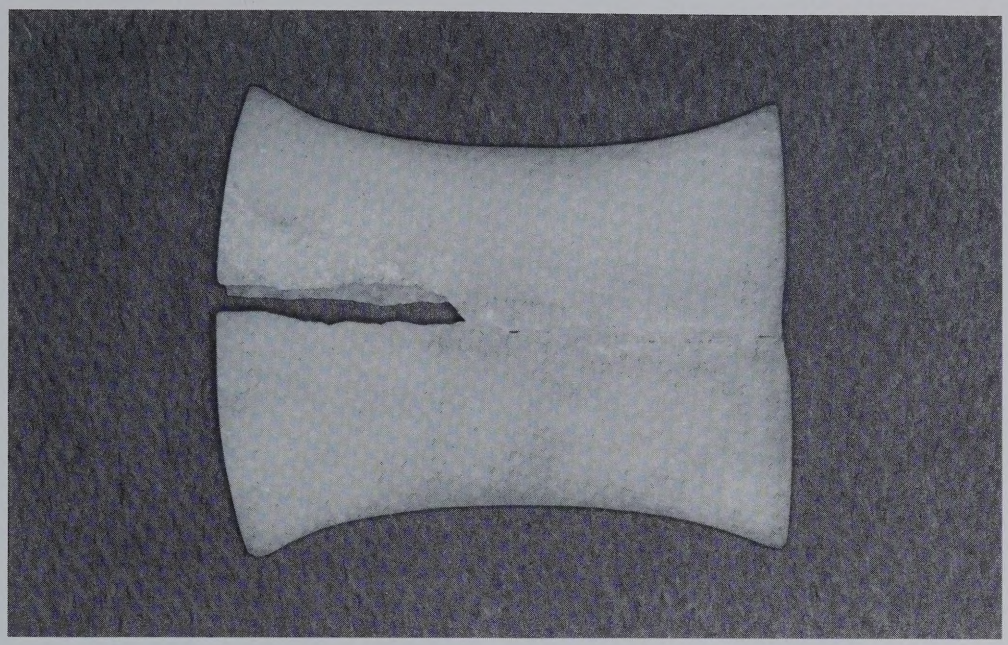
Collection of Bob Espeland, Goreville, Illinois

FIG: 16

Superb collection of translucent Florida Coral projectiles found in Hillsborough and Pasco Counties, Florida. The longest point measures 4 1/8" in length.
Collection of Son Anderson, Riverview, Alabama

FIG: 17

Finely made brown and black speckled granite 3/4 groove axe featuring well defined raised ridges. Originally catalogued by Earl Townsend No. T-4163, it was found in New Carlisle, Ohio.
Collection of Marvin Mear, Aroma Park, Illinois



A new discovery of an outstanding banner

by David Lutz

I want to report the unusual manner in which two halves of a truly remarkable and beautiful hardstone Banner was found in Spencer County, Indiana. Many of you have had similar type experiences, so I hope you're not bored with mine. I thought the circumstances of this discovery were worth reporting.

This story begins December 20th, 1983 just a few miles from the famous "Crib Mound" where many fine bannerstones have been found. My father Howard Lutz and myself have hunted this area for many years. The day I found my half of this artifact, I didn't think anything could be so beautiful. It was about half of a highly developed Hour-Glass Bannerstone, made of a Milk White quartz which is translucent when held to the light. Hoping to find the other half, I marked the very spot by tying a yellow rope to a tree limb above the bank. I was concerned that the Ohio River would change the appearance of the bank during the annual Spring flood. I believed that I stood a good chance to find the other half since my son and I had found both halves of another banner, earlier on the same site. From time to time, whenever I hunted that site (and that was often) I would always spend more time looking under the yellow rope than any other part of the site.

On May 2nd, 1985; Bill Ryan of Rockport, Indiana found the other half. At first, he thought it was a piece of white plastic lying in the water. He had gone with his wife Barbara that day, and had only hunted the site a few times before. Bill pushed a stick into the ground to mark the spot where he found his half.

For some reason, I had the gut feeling that something was amiss that summer of '85. The site is small and I had never been bothered much by Relic hunters. That summer, the beach was heavily tracked every visit.

Only by a small miracle, these two halves were reunited. Bill and I had never met, and neither of us were telling the truth as to where the pieces were found. What is more remarkable is that neither Bill or myself attended Art Gerbers Relic Extravaganza in August 1985. Here it was discovered that both halves of this outstanding artifact existed. Bill's friends Jeff Mayo and Larry Nesler had taken his half to the show and had shown it to my friend Randy Hansen. Randy told Jeff and Larry that it looked familiar and gave them my address. Mr. Nesler got in touch with me the following weekend, and the two halves were reunited again!

The last few months have been spent telling one another how we can't live without the other half. Bill is as fine a person as anyone can hope to know. He is honest, sincere and modest. It sort of bothers my conscience trying to smooth talk him for his half (but, not really too much). Since we haven't been able to make a deal, and we don't want to separate the halves again, we have agreed to babysit the banner for a month at a time.

FIG:
BIRDSTONE
This large grouping was contributed
Diehl, Auburn, Indiana; Russ Gil
Churubusco, Indiana; Dave Ramp, (
Hamilton, Indiana. (Photo by Bill Ko

COLUMN ONE	COLUMN TWO	COLUMN THREE
Henry Co. IN	Trumbull Co. OH	Huron Co. OH
Seneca Co. OH	Paulding Co. OH	Miami Co. OH
Ontario CAN.	Whitley Co. IN	Hillsdale Co. MI
Genessee Co. MI	Brant Co. ONT.	Montcalm Co. MI
Auglaize Co. OH	Steuben Co. IN,----Unknown	Allen Co. IN
Greene Co. OH	Marion Co. OH,----Indiana	Wayne Co. OH
Jackson Co. MI	Vermillion Co. IL,-Noble Co. IN	Whitley Co. IN
Steuben Co. IN	Eaton Co. MI,------Unknown	Middlesex Co. ONT.
Montgomery Co. IN	Logan Co. OH,-----LaGrange Co. IN	Preble Co. OH
Whitley Co. IN	DeKalb Co. IN	Perry Co. OH
	DeKalb Co. IN	Morrow Co. OH

& 20
AUTHENTIC
Lynn Brooks, Auburn, Indiana; Fred
, Churubusco, Indiana, Bill Koup,
mbus City, Indiana and Ken Simper,

COLUMN ONE	COLUMN TWO	COLUMN THREE
Butler Co. OH	Darke Co. OH	DeKalb Co. IN
Richland Co. OH	Shelby Co. IN	Franklin Co. IN
Jefferson Co. OH	Kosciusko Co. IN	DeKalb Co. IN
Nobel Co. IN	Allen Co. IN	Unknown,--------Wayne Co. IN
Allen Co. IN	Whitley Co. IN	Rush Co. IN
Kent Co. MI	Randolph Co. IN	Allegan Co. MI
Wyandot Co. OH	Allen Co. IN	Branch Co. MI
St. Joseph Co. MI	DeKalb Co. IN	Ohio
Porter Co. IN	Lorain Co. OH	Steuben Co. IN,-Marshall Co. IN
Wyandot Co. OH	Hardin Co. OH	Unknown

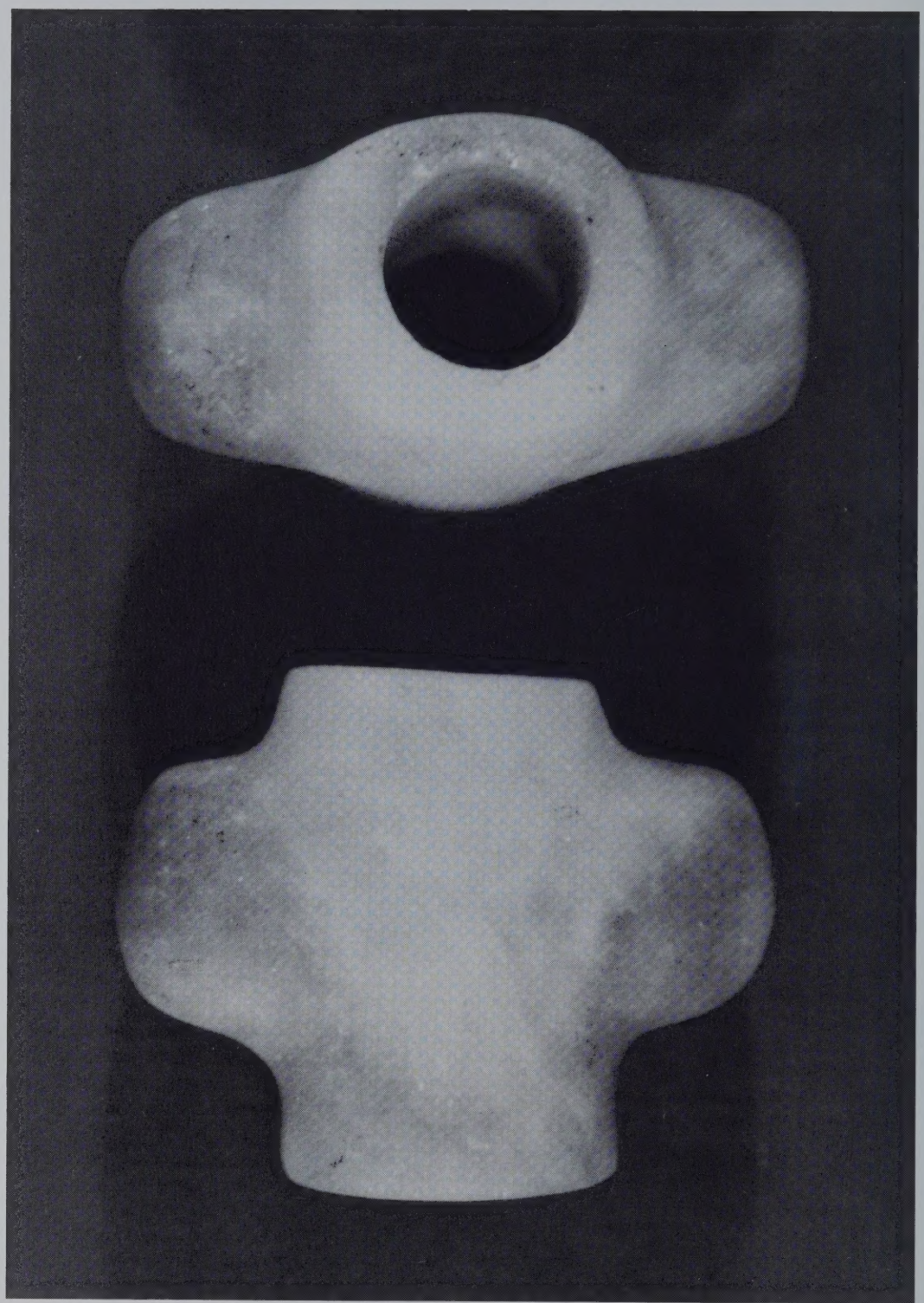


FIG: 21
Side and top view of a beautiful Ferruginous Quartz Bi-face Bannerstone. Found 2 miles north of Carrier Mills in Saline County, Illinois by Mark Wilkins on March 17th, 1965. Measures 2 1/2" in height.
Collection of Bob Espeland, Goreville, Illinois

Collecting artifacts - blind or The return of the Trojan Horse

by Bill Koup

Northeast Indiana has produced several famous old-time artifact collections. Many of you are familiar with the Leslie W. Hills collection of Fort Wayne. You have probably also heard of Albert L. Addis collection of Albion, Indiana. Both of these fine early collections were well documented in the great archaeological publications of Warren K. Moorehead in the early years of this century. Dr. Rollin Bunch of Muncie was busy accumulating his outstanding collection of artifacts during the 1920's and up to the late 1940's. Many of Dr. Bunch's fine artifacts, among many others, found a home at Modoc in the later collection of Charles C. Smith. Of course when mentioning great collectors and collections from northeast Indiana the names of Fred Bartol from Warsaw, Cameron Parks from Garrett, and Dave Warner from Howe come immediately to mind. These collectors were able to amass huge amounts of fine prehistoric material. Much of it has been featured in various archaeological publications over the years.

But, how many of you have heard of northeast Indiana's blind artifact collector? His name was Clarence Brumbaugh. He was totally blinded by accident at the age of 12. During his years at the Indiana School for the Blind in Indianapolis he met his future wife who was also totally blind due to scarlet fever. In 1918 they married and moved to Churubusco in Whitley Co., Indiana to raise their family and to live for the remainder of their lives.

Clarence Brumbaugh's principal occupation was that of proprietor of a popcorn and refreshment stand operated at the main intersection in Churubusco. He also did carpentry and auto mechanics. It seems that there was little that Brumbaugh could not do, especially if it involved the use of his hands and his marvelous sense of touch. Brumbaugh never considered himself handicapped, only inconvenienced once in a while.

Clarence Brumbaugh's fascination for Indian artifacts was well known in the area.

FIG: 22

Unusual banded slate effigy birdstone, found near North Webster in Kosciusko County, Indiana.

Collection of Bill and Margie Koup, Churubusco, Indiana

Since he could not surface hunt for his collection, Brumbaugh made it known that he was interested in purchasing good artifacts. He also made trips through the countryside of Whitley and the nearby counties of Allen and Nobel to purchase artifacts from farm wives who were more than willing to sell the "rocks" their husbands had found in the fields for a little extra money. My friend, and collector, David Ramp of Columbia City, has related to me that his Grandmother Ramp used to sell artifacts to Brumbaugh in the 1920's or early 1930's. David's father remembers her selling a very large white blade to Brumbaugh that was thought to be around 12 inches long. Of course David admits that the size may have increased in their memories over the years, but nevertheless, he hopes very much to relocate it one day. Clarence Brumbaugh also did quite a lot of purchasing for the Albert Addis collection of nearby Albion.

Perhaps Brumbaugh's best known artifact is the illustrated birdstone. It is a distinctive animal-type made of dark green banded slate with incised mouth and drilled eyes. It was found in Kosciusko County near the town of North Webster. The original finder brought it in to his local North Webster barber shop where he sold it to the proprietor, Charlie Hall. Hall, being a buyer and seller of Indian relics, eventually sold the birdstone to Brumbaugh sometime after 1920. *Birdstones of the North American Indian* by Earl C. Townsend features this birdstone on page 427.

In the late 1930's Cameron Parks began to visit Brumbaugh from his home in Garrett about 12 miles away. It was during these visits that Brumbaugh taught Parks how to tell a genuine slate artifact from a fake by the sense of touch. Parks purchased this birdstone in 1938 and entered it into his original catalog as birdstone No. 1. He also noted Brumbaugh's significant contribution to his knowledge of Indian artifacts. Parks nicknamed this birdstone the "Trojan Horse" due to the distinctive shape of the expanding base, and the horse-like head that reminded him of the many artists' renditions of what the ancient Trojan Horse probably looked like that was used by the Greeks in order to capture the ancient city of Troy ca. 1200 B.C. This perhaps is around the same time as the "Trojan Horse" birdstone was made and used.

After 43 years in the Park's collection, the "Trojan Horse" was sold in the 1981 Park's auction. It resided briefly on the East Coast before making the long journey to San Francisco on the West Coast. After a couple of years in California, it has now returned to the area of its origins, and has become a very welcome addition to the Koup collection of Indian artifacts.

Clarence Brumbaugh died in 1942 after making significant contributions to his family and community, not to mention the hobby of Indian artifacts. If collectors possess artifacts marked "Churubusco Ind", chances are pretty good they own a piece that was originally collected by northeast Indiana's blind artifact collector and trader -- Clarence Brumbaugh. If you have any of these artifacts that may have been collected by Brumbaugh, I would be very happy to hear from you in order to learn where they are.

REFERENCES

Ramp, David, Personal Communication, September 1985 *Tri County Truth,* June 20, 1985.
Townsend, E.C., *Birdstones of the North American Indian,* Indianapolis, 1959.

FIG: 23

Rare Hopewell platform pipe made of Tan Ohio Pipestone (from the Feurt Hill quarries) found in Scioto County, Ohio. Stem hole was barely started at one end of the platform and anciently discontinued. The stem perforation was completed from the reverse end of the platform. Measures 4 1/2" in length. Formerly in the collection of T. Hugh Young, H.C. Wachtel, John Berner, Steve Fuller.

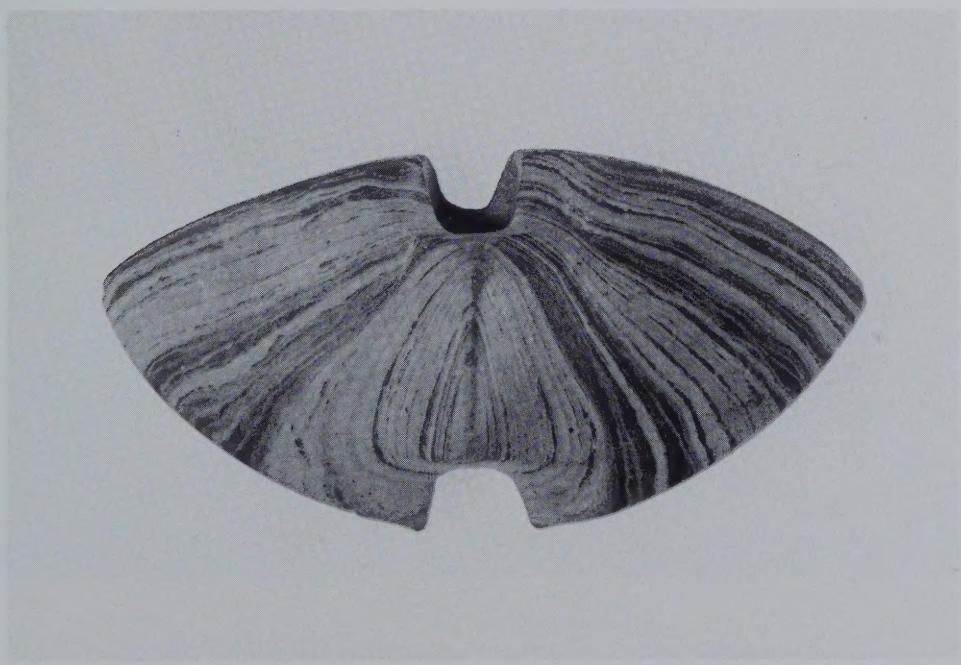


FIG: 24

Double notched Winged Butterfly Bannerstone of heavily banded slate, perforated perpendicularly with 3/8" hole, found in Parke County, Indiana. Formerly in the collection of James Ritchie, John Berner. Measures 4 1/4" in length.

FIG: 25

Three superb Dovetail type projectiles or knives (left) Brownish flint Dove found in Kentucky, Ex.Charles C. Smith collection. (Center) Brown and Cream flint from Marion County, Missouri, Ex.B.W. Stephens #S-365. (Right) Light Gray flint from Howard County, Missouri.

Collection of Marvin Mear, Aroma Park, Illinois

Cody Complex Projectiles

by Les Ferguson

Cody Complex artifacts are related to the Paleo period of ancient man in North America. Some of the oldest discoveries of artifacts of the Paleo period are found in the most desolate regions of the western states. Cultivation of land is very limited in this sparcely populated section of the United States and the majority of surface finds are made following erosion of the land surface by wind and rains.

The central projectile and the two outside points are identified as "Scottsbluff". Each features the typical straight stemmed base and is ground on both sides and base. The remaining points are identified as "Eden Valley" types. A significant number of these types, as well as other projectiles were personally found by my wife and myself throughout South Dakota, Western Nebraska and Eastern Wyoming. The area of discovery encompasses several hundred miles of land.

By comparison, the Scottsbluff type points are considered somewhat common as surface finds in our area, while the Eden Valley points are considered quite rare. In addition to these Cody Complex artifacts, the distinctive Cody knives are also included among our discoveries.

The two Eden Valley points are made from Lange semi-translucent agate. The central Scottsbluff projectile is made from a dendritic agate. The black Scottsbluff (outside right) point is black chert, the (outside left) Scottsbluff is an opaque Moss agate. For comparison of size, the largest projectile illustrated measures 3 1/2" in length.

All Cody styles have been found in close association and isolated discoveries. This leads us to assume that they were off-shoots of one basic typology and the cultures may have been allied for a period of time, then possibly separated in later times. In the exploration of this partial 4 state area, a large number of small sites have been discovered. One particular site was discovered at Scottsbluff, Nebraska, another at the Eden Vally in Wyoming and still another at Cody, Wyoming. These designated locations were used to identify the basic types of the Cody Complex.

FIG: 26
Cody Complex projectiles, longest 3 1/2". Personal finds by Mr. & Mrs. Les Ferguson, Hot Springs, South Dakota

FIG: 27
Photo A: Tomb A, from which the "L" shaped clay pipe with 3 wide grooves surrounding the bowl was discovered. It resembles a human leg. This highly developed burial complex featured stone walled tombs with a specific entrance shown in the close-up (Photo B). Photo C: Actual size of clay pipe illustrated.
Courtesy of Gregory Perino, Idabel, Oklahoma

A tale of two pipes

by Gregory Perino

The provenience of two Late Woodland pipes reported herein was discovered in excavations at the Yokem Site, Pike County, Illinois, during 1967 and 1968. The earliest, Figure 26, was found during excavation of Late Woodland limestone-slab charnel structures located in Mound 7, a linear mound on the eastern bluff of the Mississippi River. It contained three stone tombs approximately eight feet in diameter (Figs. 26, top and center). The essence of these structures was that they were about three feet tall, originally had been roofed with logs (and possibly sod) which was covered with limestone slabs. They had entrance-ways on the south and west sides blocked with large flat limestone slabs. These stone structures were used for the containment of bodies of Late Woodland individuals especially during the "winter kill" period, when the ground had frozen to a depth of three to five feet and graves could not be excavated. The photos show the linear alignment of the structures on the crest of the bluff which were eventually covered with a long, low earthen mound.

The clay pipe illustrated in Figure 27 was found in Tomb A, one of three tombs shown at the far end in the photo. It consists of an L-shaped pipe having three wide incised grooves around the bowl rim. Similar pipes may have narrower incised lines. Note that it resembles a flexed human leg. Two of these pipes were found in Mound 7. Artifacts were rarely found and other than the pipes; consisted of red and of white pigment; a flake of obsidian and arrow points that seem to have been within the bodies. The pigment and obsidian had originally been in a small pouch (or container). The obsidian flake is a relic of their ancestors, the Hopewell who brought it from the Yellowstone Park area. It is not unusual in this area to find Late Woodland burials containing arrow points, for at the close of the Hopewell period, these descendents of the Hopewell had entered an age of overpopulation. Also at this time was the introduction of the bow and arrow into the area. There were too many people in the area for the available food supply, therefore warfare among related groups was common and prolonged. This became alleviated after corn agriculture was introduced by Mississippians from the south, two or three hundred years later. It was at this time Late Woodland groups were forced out onto the Plains by way of the Missouri River which enters the Mississippi, 30 miles south of the site.

Concerning similar pipes at a later date after these people had acculturated with Mississippian peoples who also made some pipes in the form of human parts. At a site on the east bluff of the Mississippi opposite St. Louis, in Illinois, I excavated a burial in a small mound that had a limestone pipe associated, shaped like a foot complete with toes, the ankle forming the bowl. The stem hole was in the heel and the pipe had been painted red. While excavating refuse pits in the village at the base of the bluff, I found two broken limestone pipes in the form of a flexed human leg (cut off at the ankle and above the knee). These excavations occurred some 55 years ago when I was in high school. These pipes may indicate a knowledge of canibalism during the Late Woodland period and extending into the early Mississippian period.

At a later date, at the Yoken Site, another cemetery was prepared by late Late Woodland peoples against the base of Mound 4, located on the edge of the blufftop a few yards north of Mount 7. This mound; however, was a natural knoll four feet tall used by the Late Woodland to support a wooden charnal structure, which housed the dead during the winter kill season (after which the bodies were removed to graves in the cemetery) (Figure 27, top left). Only one individual had artifacts associated (see arrow). The artifacts consist of four racks of deer antlers; showing the progressive development of deer from a young buck with two tines on each side to an aged deer having a large rack, (one side of which has a double antler). (Figure 28, lower left). Near the left humerus was a large limestone pipe and a long bone skewer.

The Deer ceremony is known to exist from Late Archaic times through Woodland times. Presumably, this individual was a "Shaman" who used these props in a ceremony. He at first appeared wearing the young Deer's cape and antlers, then receeding from view, reappeared wearing the next older set of antlers until all four had been worn, thus depicting the life-span of the Deer. The bone skewer may have been used as we use a fork today, for spearing chunks of meat at mealtime.

Pottery, by Late Woodland times had degenerated to thin conoidal vessels having cordmarked bodies, contrasting with the beautifully designed vessels made by their Hopewellian ancestors. By late, Late Woodland times prior to the Mississippian acculturation, the

FIG: 28

Photo A: (Top, left) Arrow points to the particular burial which was accompanied by artifacts. Photo B: Close-up view of burial with artifacts in association. Photo C: Actual full size view of Late Woodland handled pipe. Outlines: Silhouettes showing the development of pipe styles from the platform to elbow types.

ceramics had begun to develope a decided Mississippian definition including the use of handles and lip lugs. Late Woodland peoples rarely buried pottery with their dead.

The cause of the decline of the Hopewell culture is not known, but if what we have found is any indication, it was caused by over-population and the lack of a stable food supply. Hopewell and Late Woodland peoples were hunters and gatherers and there came a time when more than two people were trying to live on each square mile of territory, hence a food shortage developed which brought warfare and westward migration to the area.

Experimentation in corn agriculture was attempted in Late Hopewell times but was not successful. Presumably the Midwest had begun to enter a cyclical period of short summers and long, cold winters in which corn agriculture could not succeed. This cycle ended three or four hundred years later. People in the south, who had corn agriculture, introduced it into the Midwest in a series of acculturation periods extending over at least 100 years. Not all Late Woodland peoples became farmers. Those farther north resisted it most, and remained hunters. Corn agriculture ended the warfare because this grain could be grown in abundance and stored for hard times. It could also support hundreds of people on a square mile of land.

The silhouettes at the bottom of Figure 28 indicate the development of pipes from the Hopewell platform to the Late Woodland "handled" pipe and then the L-shaped Mississippian pipe. This is not to imply that such a development was a hard and fast rule because it wasn't. It was regional. In west-central Illinois it proved true. The pipe shown in Figure 28 is a development from a different branch of Late Woodlands who short-circuited the system and went almost directly from platform pipes to ball-bat shaped platforms with the bowl set on the rear half of the platform, then the rear platform was eliminated. The L-shaped pipe was developed even earlier than the Mississippian pipe.

The pipe in Figure 28 is similar to pipes found in northeastern Missouri across the Mississippi. It is likely that a group of these people settled on the Illinois side of the river shortly after the decline of Hopewell and might have, by their presence, added to the conflict for territory.

FIG: 29

Green and Black banded slate Birdstone, found around 1904 by a ditch digger in Lambton County, Ontario. Measuring 3" in length and 1 5/8" in height, the artifact anciently had the posterior perforation broken, and used a salvage side perforation for hafting. Formerly in the collection of Gordon Hart, John Berner. Collection of Earl Townsend Jr., Indianapolis, Indiana

FIG: 30

Effigy Moose Antler Comb featuring fenestrated artwork depicting Human, Bear and Rifle. Notice the fine engraving which appears on both sides of the artifact. Measures 2 3/4" width, height 4".

Collection of William Feldser, Manheim, Pennsylvania

The Bear Hunter Bone Comb

by William Feldser

This unusual artifact was excavated on the lower Leiphart Site, located along the Susquehanna River at long level in York, Pennsylvania. This site was dug by Charles Keller in 1960 and is identified as historic Susquehannock. Discovered with this interesting comb was a Pewter Porringer. The Porringer was donated to the Pennsylvania Museum at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The comb itself, has been pictured in the "Lower Susquehanna Valley Prehistoric Indians" (page 117), published by the State of Pennsylvania.

The Bone Comb depicts a bear hunter holding a large Bear with the right hand, and a rifle with the left hand. The head of the figure, which was broken during recovery has never been located. Both sides of this comb is engraved. The artifact measures 4" in height, 2 3/4" in width.

Bone hair combs have been found in many parts of the world including Eastern Russia and Europe. These artifacts were made from Bone Antler and also wood. The European combs feature a striking resemblance to those of the North American Indian.

Similar combs also appeared in Egypt as early as 3000 BC and continued up to the Christian period of 200 AD. Almost all combs were ornamented extensively, and were designed for use in the hair. The effigies depicted seem to have been limited to Birds, Animals and Human designs.

In New York state, American Indian combs have been charted as early as 1000 BC. Discoveries have been found in Hopewell complex mounds, which fall in the Middle Woodland period.

When the initial contact with Europeans was made by the American Indians, tools changed and the effigies also changed on the bone combs. In this instance, the human figure is holding a European rifle.

A large number of these combs were made from the flat section of the Moose Antler. While discoveries have been made in burials of both male and female bone hair comb accompaniments, some have been discovered with children.

Designs on the Bone Combs often depict Humans with animals and birds. Some of the animals portrayed include the Bear, Panther, Wolf, Horse, Dog, Otter and Beaver. Birds include the Heron, Snipe (or Woodcock) and occasionally, reptiles such as the Snake, Lizzard and Frog were represented. Human forms may be either Indian or European form.

On this particular artifact, the motif of the carving may be depicting the "Legend of the Celestial Bear," or it might be simply a Clan symbolism. In this region, there are eight clans which identified with the Turtle, Wolf, Bear, Deer, Beaver, Hawk, Snipe or Heron. The most popular effigy portrayals seem to be the Bear, Wolf and Heron.

FIG: 31

Snyder type points from the collection of the late Paul V. Sellers. Left to right: Jersey County, Illinois 3", Van Buren County, Iowa, Calhoun County, Illinois.
Collection of Joe Kinker, Lake St. Louis, Missouri

FIG: 32

Two exceptional banded slate bannerstones. (Left) 8" plus Pick type bannerstone with slightly blunted ends. Found in 1959 by Frank Bishop in Indiana. Pick style banners in excess of 7" in length are rare. (Right) Fine Knobbed Crescent, or Lunate type bannerstone featuring indented grooved knobs. Formerly in the David Warner collection, Howe, Indiana.
Collection of David G. Shirley, Muncie, Indiana

FIG: 33
White/gray Ohio type Dovetail projectile, measures 6 1/2" in length. Found near Ft. Ancient in Warren County, Ohio. Catalogued as #255, H.C. Wachtel collection, page 232, "Who's Who, No. 1", 1960.

Book & Publications Review

by John F. Berner

THE FLUTED AXE, Gale V. Highsmith, Hard bound, 8 1/2" x 11", 608 pages, Privately published, $40. plus $3. mailing costs from the author; 2825 S. Burrel Street, Milwaukee, WI 53207.

What a work of dedication! Mr. Highsmith explains that this monumental task is the result of more than 25 years of research and documentation. Featuring multi-view photographs of nearly all the known authentic prehistoric Fluted Axes, Celts, and miscellaneous items in museums and private collections; it is virtually impossible to imagine the enormous amount of effort in this treatise.

Having some advance knowledge of the prepublication of this book, I could not begin to conceive the amount of detail the author would include throughout these pages. Infinite details such as the exacting townships and sections where the majority of these rare North American artifacts were found is enhanced by the naming of the succession of owners, original finders (and in a great number of instances the amount paid with each subsequent transaction). Beginning with his inspiration to collect Fluted specimens developed by the author's personal relationship of "The Fluted Axe King"; Joseph Ringeisen, Jr., the plot is perpetuated with excellent documentation including copies of the actual checks used to acquire these specimens. This really provides a mini-biography on the "Fluted Axe King" himself and is supported with many antique photographs of Mr. Ringeisen.

This publication would not have been complete without the inclusion of the author's opinions regarding the Purpose, Origin, Travel Routes of the Culture, Distribution maps, and Analogy of the Fluted Complex. Mr. Highsmith's research on the geological aspects of the region sheds new light on what must be perceived as erroneous perceptions of past historians, and geologists.

Most gratifying is the author's willingness to be counted by identifying the purveyors of "Frauduient Specimens", which have graced the cabinets of collectors in recent times. This has to be the "first" time since early 1900's, when it was commonplace to mention in print; persons who passed "questionable" artifacts on to others. Of course, some of the sellers simply did not know the authenticity of the item.

This authoritive work was found so personally interesting that after several hours of perusal, I returned to read many passages until the wee hours of the following morning. "The Fluted Axe" is a must for every archaeological library.

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2. Photographs must be glossy black & white: 8 x 10's preferred, 5x7, 4x5's acceptable. NO POLAROIDS!

3. When submitting photographs, please include the following: Size, color of artifact, description of type of material, location of find (when known) such as County, state, name of finder, etc.

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